



State of Missouri's Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Act Annual Report – 2007

Matt Blunt, Governor
Brad Willett – Chairperson

Prepared By
Missouri Emergency Response Commission (MERC)

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

- Background
- Revenues
- Mission Statement
- Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) Activities
- Status of CSR10-11.240
- Emergency Notification
- Hazardous Material Response Capability
- Training
- Exercises
- Operation and Administration of the Program

CSR10-11.240 as Amended, a Summary

2007 Highlights of the Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program

Missouri Emergency Response Commission

SARA TITLE III and CSR10-11.240

- Sections 301, 302, and 303: Emergency Planning
- Section 304: Emergency Notification
- Sections 311 and 312: Community Right-to-Know Reporting Requirements
- Section 313: Toxic Chemical Release Reporting
- Missouri CSR 10-11.240

Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC)

Grants

- Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning (HMEP)

Hazardous Material Emergency Response Preparedness Reports

Public Outreach

Hazardous Material Incident Response Capability

Emergency Notifications and Incidents

Report of Hazardous Materials Training Activities for 2007

Report Homeland Security Regional Response System

List of Tables

Table 1 – LEPC List of Chair Names

Table 2 – Number of Tri Facilities in Missouri 2007 Reporting Year

Chart 1 – Total Number of TIER II Trends

Chart 2 – Total Number of Chemicals Reported 2001-2007

Chart 3 – Trends of EHS 2001-2007

State of Missouri's Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Act

Annual Report – 2007

Executive Summary

This report addresses the activities associated with the State of Missouri Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Act 11CSR 10-11.210 for the year 2007.

Background: Division 10, Chapter 11 of the Rules of Public Safety title 11CSR 10-11.210 established a statewide hazardous material safety program, created the Missouri Emergency Response Commission and provides for the creation of Hazardous Material Emergency Response Accounts in each county. Title 11CSR 10-11.210 further defines the powers and duties of the Missouri Emergency Management Agency, the Missouri Emergency Response Commission, the counties and the local governments with regard to the imposition of obligations and appropriate penalties for inappropriate actions by certain handlers of hazardous materials. The Missouri Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Act formalized county compliance with the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 intended to improve offsite safety around chemical facilities. Title 11CSR 10-11.210 designates the Missouri Emergency Response Commission (MERC) as the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), which is required by SARA Title III. Further, it creates a supplemental emergency preparedness funding base for chemical emergency preparedness at the county and state levels based upon fees collected from the chemical industry. The fees enable the Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) to prepare offsite response plans, acquire response team equipment, develop public "Right-to-Know" education programs, conduct chemical industry awareness and compliance programs; as well as, conduct relevant training, drills and exercises. Title 11CSR 10-11.210 fulfills critical needs in the emergency management community by defining obligations, liabilities, penalties, and hazardous materials response team standards. The "Spill Bill" 260.500-260.550 benefits local fire companies and other response agencies through the reimbursement of expenses incurred related to responses to hazardous material spills.

The requirement applies to owners and operators of manufacturing facilities that have ten or more full-time employees that are in Standard Industrial Classification codes 20 through 39, and that manufacture, process or import 25,000 pounds of a listed toxic chemical. Subject facilities must report these emissions annually by March 1 for the preceding calendar year. The federal Form R, "Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Reporting Form," is used. Copies are provided to EPA and MERC.

Revenues

Title 11 CSR 10-11.250 established two funds, one at the county level which is for funding the Hazardous Material Emergency Preparedness funds for the Local Emergency Planning Committees. These are to be non-interest bearing, separate funds from general revenue and are to be utilized for Hazmat planning and training only. The second fund is the state Hazardous Materials funds which are a receiving point for not only the HMEP account, but the Tier II funds as well.

The Tier II funds are generated annually by chemical companies which have reporting requirements under SARA. These funds are received by the MERC, processed and reallocated back to the local jurisdictions. Ten percent (10%) is allocated to the State Fire Marshall's office to be utilized for Hazmat training to local responders. Sixty-five percent (65%) is returned to the counties respectively and twenty-five percent (25%) is retained by the MERC for administrative fees, LEPC planning and training on a state-wide level.

The state fund is a restricted revenue account used to carry out the purposes, goals and objectives of SARA Title III and the MERC hazardous material safety program. It consists of several different fee structures those being as low as \$50 for a retail petroleum facility to \$100 per chemical to a maximum of \$10,000 per company. There is a fee requirement for pipeline companies of \$250 per county that they travel.

Counties submit grant applications annually. All county hazardous material response preparedness assessments, their inclusive program descriptions and goals are reviewed by the MERC staff.

Additional information will be contained in the grant process for revenue under the "Grants" portion discussing the Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Fund through Department of Transportation.

Missouri Emergency Response Commission

Mission Statement



The Missouri Emergency Response Commission at the July 2007 meeting: Seated from left MERC Chairman Brad Willett (Industry), SEMA Director Ron Reynolds, and State Senator Rita Heard Days. Standing from left Chester A. Cully (Transporter of Hazardous Materials), State Representative Michael Parson, State Representative Kenny Jones, and Alan Reinkemeyer (DNR Environmental Services Program). Not attending the meeting were: Pattonville/Bridgetown Terrace Fire Chief Robert S. Arnold (Fire Service), Kansas City Police Chief James D. Corwin (Law Enforcement), Cape Girardeau County Presiding Commissioner Gerald Jones (Local Government), Diana G. Fendya, R.N. (General Public), and State Senator John Griesheimer.

The mission of the Missouri Emergency Response Commission is to protect public health and the environment by assisting communities with chemical incident prevention, preparedness, response and recovery; and by receiving, processing and reporting on chemical information received under the community right-to-know laws.

Title 11CSR 10-11 Facilities

Chemical Reporting

Emergency Response Planning Facilities

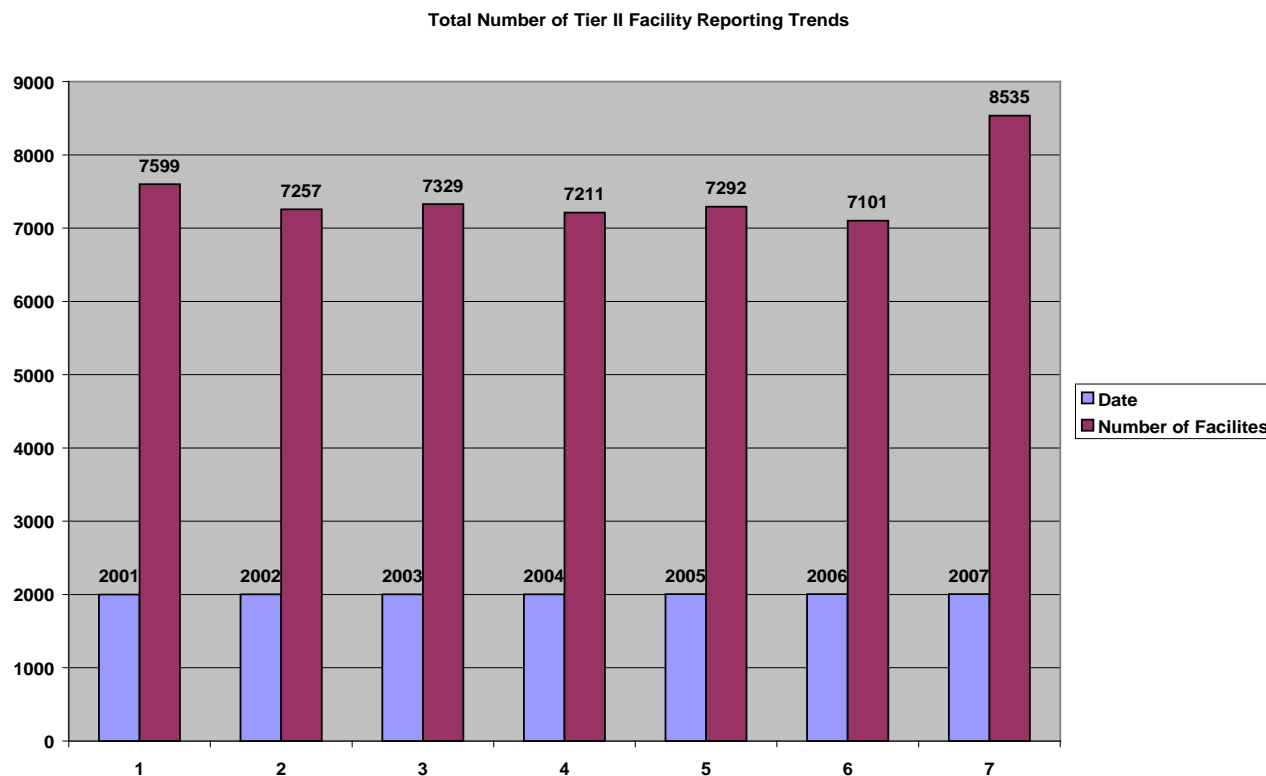
Title 11CSR 10-11 requires the reporting company to coordinate with Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) to prepare an off-site emergency response plan for each facility that has one or more extremely hazardous substances (EHS) at or above EPA specified quantities.

SARA Title III, Section 302, requires that any facility with one or more of the listed EHS in quantities at or greater than the Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) listed notify the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and the LEPC within 60 days after any change which would make the facility subject to planning requirements.

Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory (For Tier II) Facilities:

SARA Title III requires the owner/operator of any facility which is required to prepare and have available a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for a hazardous chemical under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, and regulations promulgated under that Act, to prepare and submit an emergency and hazardous chemical inventory form to the appropriate LEPC and fire department with jurisdiction over the facility, and to the Commission. Missouri adopted the federal Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Form – Tier II. The Tier II is required annually by March 1st for the preceding calendar year when the chemicals at the facility meet or exceed designated thresholds at any one time. For SARA Title III Extremely Hazardous Substances, it is 500 pounds or the threshold planning quantity (TPQ), whichever is less. For all other hazardous substances which require and MSDS, the threshold is 10,000 pounds. Public entities are excluded from this requirement. Six categories of hazardous substances are exempted: Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-regulated products; articles; household packaged products, chemicals used in research labs, hospitals or other medical facilities under the direct supervision of a technically qualified person; substances used in routine agriculture operations; and fertilizers held for sale by a retailer. For the 2007 calendar/reporting year, 8,535 facilities submitted reports on 25,838 chemicals.

Chart 1 for Tier II reporting trends.

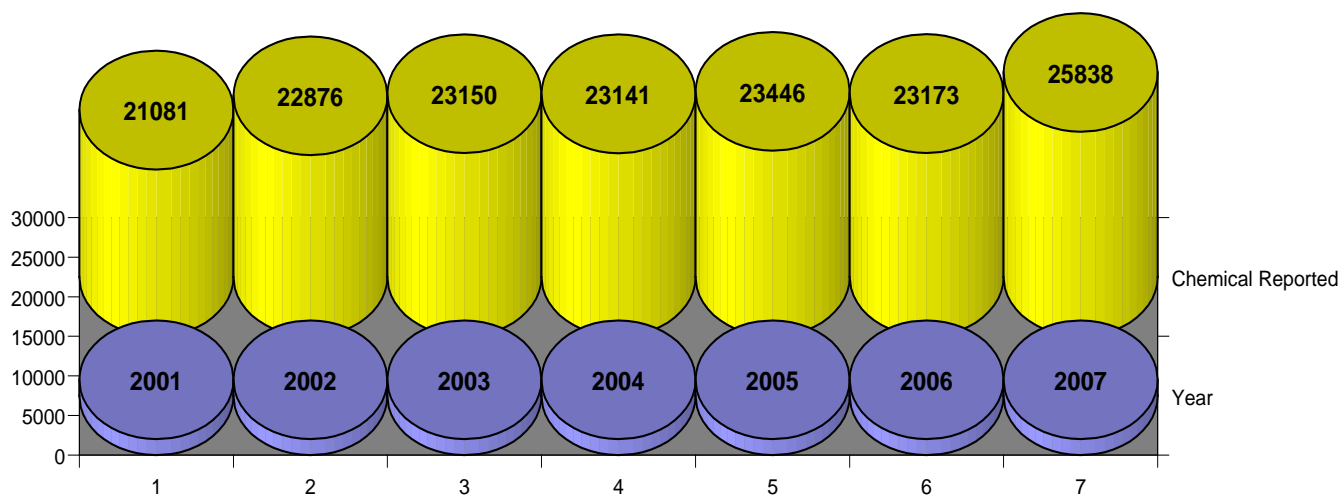


Toxic Release Inventory Facilities:

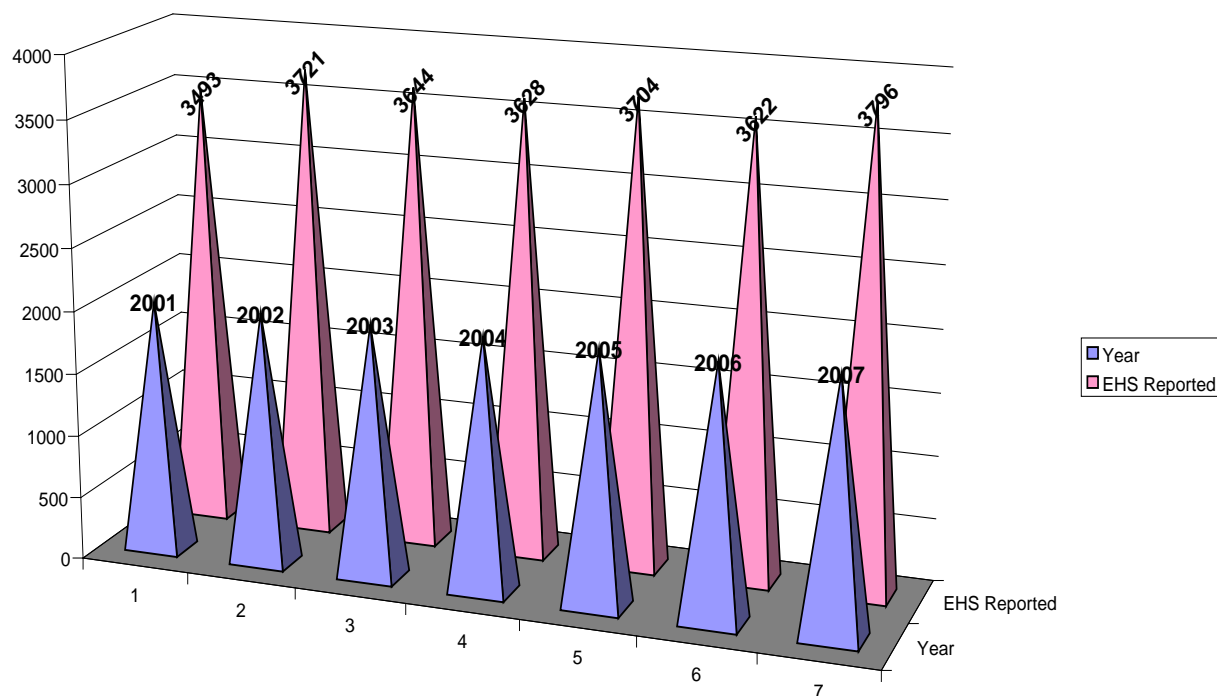
SARA Title III requires owner/operators of facilities in the manufacturing sector (i.e., facilities with Standard Industrial Classification Codes (SIC) 20 through 39, which employ 10 or more full-time employees and which manufacture or process 25,000 pounds or more, or otherwise use 10,000 pounds or more, of any SARA Section 313-listed toxic chemical in the course of a calendar year to file the Toxic Chemical Release Inventory, also known as Form R. This form lists the amount of and methods by which toxic chemicals are released from a facility into the environment. Facilities must report the quantities of both routine and accidental releases of Section 313 chemicals, as well as the maximum amount of the Section 313 chemical on-site during the calendar year and the amount contained in waste transferred off-site. For the 2007 calendar reporting year, 7101 facilities submitted reports on 23,173 chemicals. The Department of Natural Resources is charged by the Commission to analyze the TRI data to determine significance, if any, to the population and the environment.

See Chart 2 for changes in total numbers of chemicals reported.

Total Number of Chemicals Reporting Trends



Number of EHS Reporting Trends



See Table 2 for count of TRI Facilities, and Chart 3 for trends of EHS.

2007 Highlights of the Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program

The counties submitted their annual updated reports of their Hazardous Material Emergency Response Preparedness as required. The contents of these reports are specified and include “such other information as the MERC may deem necessary.” During 2007, the counties reported on the status of their chemical safety programs as of the end of calendar year 2006, and their plans and proposed expenditures for 2007 and beyond. During 2007, on behalf of the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), MERC reviewed and approved these updates and released \$471,567.60 in CEPF funds (not including grants) generated in 2006 for expenditures in accordance with the spending plans in the updates.

The annual grant from the Hazardous Material Response Fund was again administered in 2007. A total of \$197,814.66 was awarded to the counties that applied for eligible expenditures as outlined in the CEPF.



MERC provided \$72,548.86 to Missouri Division of Fire Safety in 2007 for hazardous Materials training. Additionally, the MERC provided 492 Awareness Training Manuals and 1,423 Operations Training Manuals.

MERC continued to carefully monitor chemical spills and releases in Missouri. Owners or operators of facilities which experienced off-site spills or releases of hazardous materials must provide follow up reports; addressing unknown or potential acute or chronic health risks to the general populace; and mitigating measures implemented to prevent future occurrences with the Department of Natural Resources and the MERC.

In 2006 and 2007, hazardous substance releases resulted in injuries to both responders and civilians. While significant reductions in the number of injuries have been made, additional public education, and responder training is required.

Calendar year 2007 was the thirteenth year of a U.S. Department Of Transportation Hazardous Material Emergency Preparedness Grant Program which provides funds passed through the MERC to the counties for the development of plans to respond to transportation related hazardous materials incidents, and for the training of emergency responders. In response to applications for the federal fiscal year 2007, grant funds \$229,728.98 were awarded to the 114 counties and City of St. Louis for planning. During this period additional commodity study projects were initiated or upgraded in the counties hazardous materials transported by vehicle, rail, pipeline, waterways, and air.

Chapter 11 continues to provide the mechanism to keep Missouri in compliance with federal law and for the development, funding, and maintenance of a comprehensive chemical safety program in our state. The cooperation of the business community and the dedicated efforts of the many emergency responders, planners, county commissioners, and agency personnel have all contributed to this effort which is vital to the awareness and public safety of the citizens of the state of Missouri.

Missouri Emergency Response Commission

The federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986, commonly referred to as SARA Title III required that the governor of each State appoint a State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) to supervise and coordinate the activities of local emergency planning committees, and to establish procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information regarding hazardous substances in the community.

Pursuant to this federal legislation, Missouri Emergency Response Commission, which was established by Title 11CSR10-11.210 in 1988 and as amended in 1993 and 1995, consists of the director of the Department of Economic Development, or his designee; the director of the Department of Natural Resources, or his designee; the director of the Department of Public Safety, or his designee; the director of the Department of Health and Senior Services, or his designee; six members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate; one to represent transporters of hazardous materials; one to represent Missouri industry; one to represent local government; one chief fire officer from a recognized fire department or fire protection district; one police officer of the rank of captain or above from a recognized county or municipal police department; and one to represent the general public and four members of the general assembly, two of whom shall be appointed by the speaker of the house and two of whom shall be appointed by the president pro tem of the senate. All members of the commission shall represent the general interest of the public and shall, to the extent practicable, have technical expertise in the emergency response field. No more than three members appointed by the governor shall be of the same political party. The terms of office for the members appointed by the governor shall be fours and until their successors are selected and qualified, except that, of those first appointed, two shall have a term of three years, two shall have a term if two years, and two will have a term of one year. There is no limitation on the number of terms an appointed member may serve. The governor may appoint a member for the remaining portion of the unexpired term created by a vacancy. The governor may remove any appointed member for cause.

All members of the commission shall serve without compensation for their duties, but shall be reimbursed for necessary travel and other expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties.

The Missouri Emergency Response Commission in conjunction with the department shall:

(1) Carry out those responsibilities designated under sections 292.600 to 292.625 and implement sections 292.600 to 292.625 and the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986, Public Law 99-499, as

amended, and all rules and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, herein to be known as the Federal Act;

(2) Designate local emergency planning districts to facilitate preparation and implementation of emergency plans, appoint members of a local emergency planning committee for each local emergency planning district, support and coordinate the activities of such committees, review the emergency plans submitted by local emergency planning committees, and make recommendations to the local emergency planning committees regarding those plans;

(3) Establish a single filing point for all reports and filings that are required to be submitted to the commission under the provisions of sections 292.600 to 292.625 and the Federal Act;

(4) Accept, receive and administer grants or other funds or gifts from public and private agencies, including the federal government for the purpose of carrying out the functions and responsibilities enumerated in sections 292.600 to 292.625;

(5) Provide assistance to the local emergency planning committees for the purpose of carrying out the functions and responsibilities enumerated in sections 292.600 to 292.625 and the Federal Act by utilizing all available expertise both public and private, including, but not limited to, the Departments of Natural Resources, Public Safety and

(6) Provide training to local emergency planning committees and other local officials to accomplish the purposes and objectives of the Federal Act and the provisions of sections 292.600 to 292.625. The department of public safety will coordinate the provisions of such training and periodically report to the commission on training activities;

(7) Enter into such agreements with other state agencies, local governments and other political subdivisions of the state, the federal government and other persons as is determined to be appropriate to implement the Federal Act and the provisions of sections 292.600 to 292.625;

(8) Allot funds as specified in section 292.604 to local emergency planning committees;

(9) Develop a data management system to store and retrieve information submitted under the provisions of sections 292.600 to 292.625 and the Federal Act. The commission and the department will provide assistance to local emergency planning committees and fire department will provide temporary assistance to local emergency planning committees and fire departments, fire protection districts, volunteer fire protection services and others to make this information readily available to them for planning and emergency response purposes.



SARA Title III and an Overview

On October 17, 1986, President Reagan signed into law the *Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)*. One part of the SARA provisions is Title III: the *Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986*. Title III established requirements for Federal, State and local governments, and industry regarding emergency planning and community right-to-know reporting on hazardous chemicals. The legislation builds upon the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program (CEPP), numerous state and local programs aimed at helping communities meet their responsibilities in regard to potential chemical emergencies, and the nationwide efforts of the Chemical Manufacturers Association.

Title III has four major segments: Emergency Planning (Sections 301, 302, 303), Emergency Notification (Section 304), Community Right-to-Know reporting requirements (Sections 311, 312), and Toxic Chemical Release Reporting – Emissions Inventory (Section 313). Other sections of this law provide for confidentiality of trade secrets (Section 322), public

access to all reported information from facilities and emergency response plans (Section 324) and stringent enforcement provisions (Section 325).

Sections 301, 302, and 303: Emergency Planning

The emergency planning sections are designed to enhance state and local government emergency preparedness and response capabilities through better coordination and planning, especially at the local level.

Title III requires that the governor of each state designate a State Emergency Response Commission (SERC). In 1988, under 292.613 the Missouri Emergency Response Commission was established. The order also established a local emergency planning district and committee (LEPC) in each county of the Commonwealth.

Title 11CSR-10-11.210 requires that the LEPC include elected county and municipal officials, police, fire, civil defense, public health professionals, environmental, hospital and transportation officials as well as representatives of facilities, community groups and the media. Members are appointed by the SERC upon nomination by the governing body of the county.

The LEPC's primary responsibility is to develop hazardous material emergency off-site response plans. In developing a plan, the LEPC evaluates the threat via available resources for responding to a potential accident.

Any facility that produces, uses or stores any of the Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) listed in EPA's "Title III List of Lists" in a quantity equal to or greater than the threshold planning quantity (TPQ) must meet all emergency-planning requirements. In addition, the MERC or the Governor can designate additional facilities, after public content, to be subject to these requirements.

Section 304: Emergency Notification

If a facility produces, uses, or stores one or more EPA-listed hazardous substances, it must immediately notify the LEPC and the Department of Natural Resources if there is a release of a listed hazardous substance that equals or exceeds the reportable quantity for that substance and which extends beyond the property boundaries of the facility or otherwise enters the environment.

The initial notification of a release can be by telephone, radio, or in person. Emergency notification requirements involving transportation incidents may be satisfied by dialing 9-1-1 or by calling the operator to obtain the county's 24-hour contact number (usually the county emergency management agency). Content of the notification should be as detailed as possible to the extent known at the time. No delay in responding to the emergency should result, however.

Section 304 also requires a follow-up written emergency notice after the release. The follow-up notice or notices shall update information included in the initial notice and provide additional information on actual response actions taken, any known or anticipated chronic health risks associated with the release, advise regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals, and actions to mitigate or preclude future incidents.



Sections 311 and 312:

Community Right- to- Know Reporting Requirements

There are two Community Right-to-Know reporting requirements. Section 311 requires facilities which must prepare or have available Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) under the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) hazard communications regulations, to submit either copies of the MSDSs or a list of such substances to the State, the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and the local fire company in whose area the facility is located. Section 312 applies to the same facilities required to report under Section 311. Missouri requires that chemical inventory forms (Tier II) be submitted annually by March 1 for the preceding calendar year. The Tier II form reports quantities of chemicals and storage locations. The forms are submitted to the State, the LEPC and the local fire department providing services to the facility.

Tier II reporting requirements for extremely hazardous substances are 500 pounds or the reportable quantity (RQ), whichever is less. For all other hazardous chemicals that require a MSDS, the reporting threshold is 10,000 pounds or more on site at any one time during the calendar year. The information submitted by facilities under Section 312 must generally be made available to the public by local and state governments during normal working hours.



Section 313: Toxic Chemical Release Reporting

Section 313 of Title III requires EPA to establish an inventory of toxic chemical emissions from certain facilities. The purpose is to inform government officials and the public about releases of toxic chemicals into the environment. It also provides for assistance in research and in the development of regulations, guidelines and standards.

Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC)

Section 1:1001 of SARA Title III specifies that the LEPC shall be composed of the county emergency management coordinator, one county commissioner, and at least one person appointed from each of the following groups:

- Local government elected officials
- Law enforcement, first aid, health, local environmental, hospital and transportation personnel
- Firefighting personnel
- Civil defense and emergency management personnel
- Broadcast and print media
- Community Groups not affiliated with emergency service groups
- Owners and operators of facilities subject to SARA Title III requirements



The LEPC elects a chairperson from its members. The county emergency management coordinator provides administrative support to the LEPC and has the lead responsibility for ensuring that the planning activities of the LEPC are coordinated with SARA Title III, and other applicable statutes and laws.

Table 2 lists the LEPC chairpersons of the 114 Missouri counties.

Table 1: LEPC Chair Names

LEPC County	LEPD	Name		
Adair		Stan East	Linn	Jamie Stallo
Andrew		Roger Latham	Livingston	Eva Danner
Atchison		Rhonda Wiley	Macon	Donnie Wyatt
Audrain		Greg Weaver	Madison	Richard Knaup
Barry	Barry/Lawrence LEPD	David Compton	Maries	T. Snodgrass
Barton		Tom Ryan	Marion	Teya Stice
Bates		Tim Young	McDonald	Paul Scott
Benton		Jeff Canfield	Mercer	Tony Johnson
Bollinger		Richard Knaup	Miller	Barlow Biggers
Boone		Scott Olsen	Mississippi	Jeff Riddle
Buchanan		William Brinton	Moniteau	Kurt Bleich
Butler	Ozark Foothills LEPD	Bob Fredwell	Monroe	Donald Simpson
Caldwell		Jim Blades	Montgomery	Bob Bishop
Callaway		Lee Fritz	Morgan	M.B. Jones
Camden		Harold D. Ward	New Madrid	Jeff Riddle
Cape Girardeau	SEMO Regional LEPD	Richard Knaup	Newton	Michael Eads
Carroll		Harry Barnett	Nodaway	Christy Forney
Carter		L. Sandarciero	Oregon	Lloyd Finklea
Cass	Mid-America LEPD	Erin E.S. Lynch	Osage	T. Snodgrass
Cedar		Jesse D. Taylor	Ozark	David Morrison
Chariton		Brad Morrison	Pemiscot	Jeff Riddle
Christian		Phil Amtower	Perry	Richard Knaup
Clark		Jim Sherwood	Pettis	Tim Mosier
Clay	Mid-America LEPD	Erin E.S. Lynch	Phelps	T. Snodgrass
Clinton		Arthur McCarthy	Pike	Richard Murray
Cole		William Farr	Platte	Erin E.S. Lynch
Cooper		Tom White	Polk	Rick Lewis
Crawford	Meramec Regional LEPD	T. Snodgrass	Pulaski	Lawson S. Smith
Dade		Bob Kitsmiller	Putnam	Dave Garrison
Dallas		Terry Lane	Ralls	Teya Stice
Daviess		Zach Johnson	Randolph	D. Rasmussen
Dekalb		Wayne Ford	Ray	Erin E.S. Lynch
Dent	Meramec Regional LEPD	T. Snodgrass	Reynolds	Renee Horn
Douglas		Ron Tost	Ripley	Bob Fredwell
Dunklin	Bootheel LEPD	Jeff Riddle	Saline	Becky Plattner
Franklin		Robert E. Dopp	Schuyler	Robert Aldridge
Gasconade	Meramec Regional LEPD	T. Snodgrass	Scotland	Bryan Whitney
Gentry		Robert Crockett	Scott	Jeff Riddle
Greene		Ryan Nicholls	Shannon	Tony Orchard
Grundy		John Beier	Shelby	David Bryant
Harrison		Phillip Martz	St. Charles	Rodney C. Zerr
Henry		Robert Easton	St. Clair	J. Christiansen
Hickory		Lance Hutton	St. Francois	Richard Knaup
Holt		John Panning	St. Louis	Robert C. Young
Howard		William Conrow	St. Louis City	Vince Stehlin
Howell	Howell/Oregon LEPD	Lloyd Finklea	Ste. Genevieve	Richard Knaup
Iron	SEMO Regional LEPD	Richard Knaup	Stoddard	Jeff Riddle
Jackson	Mid-America LEPD	Erin E.S. Lynch	Stone	Thomas Martin
Jasper		John Cooper	Sullivan	Gary Billington
Jefferson		Paul W. Mayer	Taney	Chris Berndt
Johnson		Doyle Oxley	Texas	Tom Borda
Knox		Jim Roberston	Vernon	Ron Brown
Laclede		Jonathon Ayres	Warren	Mike Daniels
Lafayette		Jim Strodman	Washington	T. Snodgrass
Lawrence	Barry-Lawrence LEPD	Dave Compton	Wayne	Bob Fredwell
Lewis		David L. Keith	Webster	Wayne Turner
Lincoln		Kelly Hardcastle	Worth	Pat Kobbe
			Wright	Glenn Adler

GRANTS

Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning (HMEP)

The Federal Hazardous Material Transportation Law specifies that the Secretary of Transportation cannot allow the award of training grants unless the State or Territory receiving such grants has certified that it will commit to maintaining or increasing the non-Federal expenditures for such activities, agrees to make available grant funds to Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC's); and certifies compliance with Sections 301 and 303 of the Emergency Preparedness and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). The HMEP Grant is based off of the federal highway miles in the applying county. In 2007 the Missouri Emergency Response Commission distributed a total of \$197,814.66 between 114 counties and St. Louis City.



Hazardous Material Emergency Response Preparedness Reports

On an annual basis, the State Emergency Management Agency Training and Exercise division has requested survey information from every jurisdiction and discipline in the state. This training needs assessment ranks various issues including hazardous materials recognition and response in an effort to determine protocol and direction for training throughout the state.

Public Outreach



Wally Wise Guy

In 2007 license was purchased from Deer Park, Texas for Missouri Emergency Response Commission to use Wally Wise Guy. This program teaches children of all ages to shelter in place when appropriate. Wally travels all around Missouri teaching children (and their parents) how to be safe during a chemical emergency. Included below is the safety pledge that Wally has been letting people know about.

Wally's Safety Pledge:

Whenever you travel by car, you always buckle your safety belt to make sure you're protected in case of an accident.

The Internet has been called an "Information Super Highway", so whenever you travel from one website to another, you should follow these Safety Rules for your protection:

- I will not give out personal information such as my address, telephone number, parent's work address or telephone number, or the name and location of my school without my parent's permission.
- I will tell my parents right away if I come across any information or photo that makes me feel uncomfortable.
- I will never agree to get together with someone I "meet" online without first checking with my parents. If my parents agree to the meeting, I will be sure that it is in a public place and I will bring my mother or father along.
- I will never send a person my picture or anything else without first checking with my parents.
- I will not respond to any messages that are mean or in any way make me feel uncomfortable. It is not my fault if I get a message like that. If I do, I will tell my parents right away so they can contact the online service.
- I will talk with my parents so that we can set up rules for going online. We will decide upon the time of day that I can be online, the length of time I can be online, and appropriate areas for me to visit. I will not access other areas or break these rules without my parent's permission.



Hazardous Material Incident Response Capability

SARA Title III created the information base on the nature and location of the chemical hazard and the requirement for off-site planning. The logical state extension of this knowledge is to develop a response capability to address the recognized hazards.

The Fire Marshal's Office established a program to certify hazardous material response Awareness and Operations level training. The guidelines for certification not only follow NFPA guidelines but OSHA 1910.120 and EPA adopted the OSHA regulations in 40 CFR 311.

The Spill Bill in Missouri provides a number of benefits to state-certified hazmat response teams. These include cost recovery, protection from civil liability, grants to support training and equipment purchases, and consideration for reduced premiums for insurance.

Emergency Notifications and Incidents

Since the passage of SARA Title III, facilities which produce, use or store hazardous chemicals must notify the public through the county emergency dispatch center and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources if an accidental release of a hazardous substance meets or exceeds a designated reportable quantity (RQ), and affects or has the potential to affect persons and/or the environment outside the plant. SARA Title III also requires a written follow-up report to the MERC and the county. Written follow-up reports on accidental releases are maintained at the county and the state and are available to the public as part of the community right-to-know provisions of SARA Title III.

Hazardous Materials Training Activities for 2007

Local fire fighters and Local Emergency Planning Committees reported to the Missouri Emergency Response Commission (MERC) the number of responders trained in Hazardous Materials Response Awareness Level and Hazardous Materials Response Operations Level courses.

For the time period of January 1 to December 31, 2007 there were

- **Thirty-one (31) Hazardous Materials Response Awareness Level courses** reported with 559 total responders trained; and
- **Twenty-eight (28) Hazardous Materials Response Operations Level courses** reported with 421 total responders trained.

These courses were completed statewide and were offered to Fire, Police, Emergency Medical Services, and as a refresher course for hazmat responders. **10% of the Chemical Emergency Planning Funds are utilized to support Fire Safety Hazardous Material trainings.**

Homeland Security Regional Response System

Missouri has invested significant portions of its FY 1999 through 2007 funding to further develop a statewide Homeland Security Regional Response System (HS RRS) to respond to CBRNE events. This System focuses on sustaining and enhancing First Responders' abilities to respond to CBRNE incidents. Overall capabilities have been enhanced through coordinated planning and development of new response protocols, equipment, training, and exercises. CBRNE activities focus on detection, presumptive identification, qualitative/ quantitative analysis, and decontamination.

The FY 2007 Homeland Security Grant Investment allowed the State to move from a statewide system of 28 Homeland Security Response Teams (HSRT) to a Homeland Security Regionalized Response System, comprised of 9 regions plus the two major metropolitan areas of Kansas City and St. Louis.

The benefits produced by the regionalization process are as follows:

1) Together, teams in each region can determine current capabilities and allow resources to be shared to address threats and risks.

2) Teams identified their current level of operation, and what training, equipment, and resource needs are in the Region via NIMS Resource typing;

3) Funding priorities are being established to support teams with lesser resources to maintain multiple, high level capabilities.

4) Baselines are being developed for intra and inter regional capability to assure allocations go to the highest risk/threat areas.

5) Coordination and collaboration efforts are being established to assist jurisdictions/agencies to understand and define their respective roles in a major event.

An objective of the Homeland Security Regional Response System is to achieve Type II status for Haz-mat, SWAT, EMS, and bomb squads supporting this program in each Region. This investment of Homeland Security grant funds will help provide the equipment necessary to achieve this objective.

The HS RRS Executive Steering Committee provides guidance, technical assistance and connectivity between the state and individual regional asset teams for the System. This committee is composed of primary and alternate representatives elected by each of the Regions plus Kansas City and St. Louis areas. This committee also receives input and guidance from the other CBRNE/WMD stakeholders in Missouri, including Department of Natural Resources, Office of the Fire Marshal, State Emergency Management Agency, Missouri State Highway Patrol, Department of Health and Senior Services, as well as the FBI Bomb Technicians and FBI WMD Coordinators in Missouri. This committee meets on a quarterly basis to provide guidance to the state on the most effective structure, policies and principles in preparing for and responding to CBRNE/WMD incidents in Missouri. This group ensures that the information to complete each Milestone has been provided. These individuals are the subject matter experts and as such, can provide the state with the detailed information on our CBRNE/WMD preparedness strengths and weaknesses.

In addition to the HS RRS assets, numerous other state and local assets such as local public safety bomb squads and haz-mat teams, who are not part of the RSS, support a seamless CBRNE detection and response capability in Missouri, but often fall under a management structure outside of DPS. Through the Governor's Homeland Security Advisory Council and the Regional Homeland Security Oversight Committee, the Office of Homeland Security has accepted the responsibility of insuring all CBRNE investments are in line with the threat/risk and all investments fall under a strategy consistent with the state's Homeland Security Strategic Plan.



Table 2: TRI Facilities in Each County

County	TRI Number of Facilities	County	TRI Number of Facilities	County	TRI Number of Facilities
Adair	174	Grundy	261	Perry	268
Andrew	29	Harrison	123	Pettis	8,519
Atchison	203	Henry	378	Phelps	1,000
Audrain	4,845	Hickory	34	Pike	3,942
Barry	1,357	Holt	2,578	Platte	572
Barton	134	Howard	242	Polk	145
Bates	196	Howell	377	Pulaski	1,431
Benton	76	Iron	2,169	Putnam	98
Bollinger	13	Jackson	33,688	Ralls	470
Boone	2,143	Jasper	5,366	Randolph	422
Buchanan	30,064	Jefferson	7,181	Ray	556
Butler	823	Johnson	614	Reynolds	22
Caldwell	129	Knox	62	Ripley	26
Callaway	2,858	Laclede	349	Saline	3,717
Camden	158	Lafayette	703	Schuyler	39
Cape Girardeau	3,342	Lawrence	1,730	Scotland	145
Carroll	1,897	Lewis	214	Scott	305
Carter	53	Lincoln	358	Shannon	11
Cass	963	Linn	168	Shelby	109
Cedar	113	Livingston	893	St. Charles	15,702
Chariton	223	Macon	622	St. Clair	62
Christian	141	Madison	44	St. Francois	725
Clark	354	Maries	506	St. Louis	124,198
Clay	25,760	Marion	58,792	St. Louis City	167,918
Clinton	64	McDonald	747	Steele	496
Cole	734	Mercer	296	Genevieve	316
Cooper	406	Miller	163	Stoddard	63
Crawford	1,172	Mississippi	581	Stone	478
Dade	22	Moniteau	225	Sullivan	362
Dallas	99	Monroe	295	Taney	239
Daviess	237	Montgomery	226	Texas	20,042
Dekalb	108	Morgan	221	Vernon	165
Dent	203	New Madrid	6,161	Warren	12,011
Douglas	190	Newton	3,788	Washington	613
Dunklin	613	Nodaway	787	Wayne	221
Franklin	8,186	Oregon	69	Webster	84
Gasconade	336	Osage	230	Worth	265
Gentry	214	Ozark	11	Wright	
Greene	23,428	Pemiscot	1,731		



(C) 2007 John Sachen



(c) 2007 John Sachen